

VOL. XV.—NO. 93.

FIRST EDITION

Dr. Dollinger and Papal Infallibility.

Baltimore's Harmonious Crispiens.

Terrible Suicide in Washington.

Fire Underwriters' Report.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

DR. DOLLINGER.

The Unfortunate Theologian Who Was Excommunicated by the Pope.

Speaking of the Papal excommunication of Dr. John Joseph Ignatius Dollinger, the most influential theologian in Bavaria, and one of the most eminent scholars of the Catholic Church in this age, the New York Evening Post says:—

Dr. Dollinger is the author of many works which have taken a high place in theological literature. As a writer upon ecclesiastical history, he has no superior in scholarship and accuracy. In all the controversies which have agitated the Church in this generation, he has been prominent as an advocate of liberal views, of education and freedom. He has also had a considerable influence in South-German politics, and has strenuously urged the separation of Church and State, and the voluntary surrender of the temporal power by the Pope. The Catholic Church looks in him perhaps the most important link that has connected it with the general movement of European thought; but what Dr. Dollinger loses by the change we shall not undertake to estimate.

Anticipated Consequences of His Excommunication.

Previous to the decree of excommunication, which has been pronounced against Dr. Dollinger, the eminent Roman Catholic theologian, the Bishop of Munich demanded that he should give in his adhesion to the new dogma of Papal Infallibility within ten days. Dr. Dollinger replied to this formal request maintaining his original position unchanged, and absolutely refusing his adherence to the doctrine of infallibility, or, as he himself puts it, "der Allgewalt und Unfehlbarkeit," "of the omnipotence and infallibility of the Pope."

For this decision he gives his reasons at length. Briefly summarized, these reasons are:—The new doctrine is inimical to Scripture, as interpreted by the Fathers, and to the belief and tradition of the Church in all ages. The arguments in their favor are principally derived from forged, ungenine documents; and doctrines precisely opposite were published by two General Councils and several Popes in the fifteenth century. The new dogma is altogether incompatible with the Constitution of several European States, especially with that of Bavaria, to which Dr. Dollinger, as a member of the Reichsrath, has sworn allegiance. The reply which he made to the question, "Was the council infallible?" This it decides positively in the negative, and it likewise brings forward several instances to show gross ignorance of church history and authorities on the part of the majority by which the doctrine was supported.

Dr. Dollinger then draws a picture of the results which must follow from the principles of the Jesuits, through whom, mainly this dogma has been declared. The repression of men's intellectual activity, the destruction of the scientific spirit, the terror of the Pope being a Jesuit declared to have control over all kings as over all bishops, are, according to the reply, the consequences which must follow from Papal Infallibility. Dr. Dollinger asks then, "What could be the result of the persistent endeavor to realize this theory of the domination of the world has cost streams of blood, has confused and ruined whole countries, has shaken the beautiful organic constitutional structure of the modern world, has destroyed the peace, produced, nourished, and maintained the worst abuses in the Church. Finally, as a citizen, I must reject it, since by its claim that States and monarchs, and all political organization, should be subjected to the Papal power, and through the exempt position demanded for the clergy, it lays the foundation for endless ruinous division between State and Church—between the clergy and the laity. For this I cannot consent from myself that this doctrine, the result of which was the destruction of the German empire, will, in case it should become dominant among the Catholic portion of the German nation, immediately plant the germ of an incurable decay in the new empire which has been just built up."

BISTRESSING SUICIDE.

A Man Cuts His Throat in a Fit of Temporary Insanity.

On Monday Mr. Otis S. Moulton, the proprietor of a ladies' and gentlemen's restaurant near the corner of Ninth and F streets, was noticed to be laboring under a fit of temporary insanity. When Dr. T. W. Moulton, a friend of the unfortunate man, advised him to leave the place, he was accordingly closely watched until last evening. About 7:30 o'clock his wife suggested that they take a walk, to which he assented, and leaving her for a moment in the hall, she went up stairs to get ready for the walk.

While she was absent he went down stairs into a back room in the basement, and cut his throat from ear to ear with a large carving knife, severing the wind-pipe and arteries. His wife came down stairs, and not seeing him in the hall, called for him, but received no reply; hearing some one breathing heavily down in the basement, she went to the stairs, but, being dark, was afraid to go down, and called for assistance. One of the boarders answered the call, struck a light, and went into the basement and found Moulton dead.

The coroner was sent for, and on his arrival examined a jury and from the evidence they returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased came to his death by hemorrhage, resulting from a wound in the throat, inflicted by a carving-knife in his own hands, with the purpose of taking his own life, while laboring under temporary insanity."

The body was then turned over to the family.

—Washington Patriot, yesterday.

—A California professor is writing essays on the "Self."

—The first step towards happiness is to forget one's self.

—"Do write, and fear not," is what the girls say to their correspondents.

—"Heppiek" is the euphonious name of a Post Office in Alexander county, Ill.

—"This is a sweeping catastrophe," as the man said when his wife knocked him down with a broom.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

Fifth Annual Session—Unfavorable Report on the President.

The New York Express of last evening says:—The fifth annual meeting of the New York National Board of Fire Underwriters was held to-day at the company rooms, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway. There was a very large attendance. Mr. Henry A. Oakley, President, in the chair.

The President, in his opening remarks, stated that owing to the suspension of the active operations of the board during the past year, no reports were to be expected from the various committees, which led him to think that it might not be inappropriate to present some remarks on the results not only of the past year, but also of the years that have elapsed since the necessities of the business led to the foundation of the board. He was glad to state that there are still a number of places in which the rates established by the board have been fully maintained. The chairman entered into a retrospect of the condition of the business prior to 1869, to illustrate the benefits conferred upon the business of fire insurance by the formation of the National Board, which brought about among the underwriters of the country a better acquaintance with each other. The benefit to the companies who report to the New York Insurance Department is shown by an increase in their receipts from \$25,409,000 in 1865, to \$39,553,000 in 1869. The average percentage of fire losses paid for the last twelve years has been 58.71 of the premiums received. The average expense for losses was in 1869, \$109.93, leaving nearly 11 per cent. as the profits resulting from the business from 1859 to 1870—amounts to \$36,879,145, but the amount paid for dividends during the same period was \$39,934,024, showing that a very large proportion of the interest on investments was necessary in order to meet these dividends, leaving a moderate amount as additions to surplus during this long period. The ability of the companies to write, which in 1869 was \$231.34 for every dollar of loss, was in 1870, \$199.93. The aggregate average percentage of premiums received on each \$100 of risk fell from 93 in 1860 to 78.98 in 1870, showing that a good deal of the prosperity which it took four years to build up has been dissipated in a single year.

The President next referred to the failure of companies last year, owing to improper risks taken, insufficient rates obtained, and hasty adjustments made, thereby encouraging illegal claims. In conclusion he strongly urged the continuation of the National Board.

The report of the Executive Committee was next read, which was an echo of the President's remarks. A committee of five was appointed to consider both reports with a view to a re-organization of the board.

The Treasurer's report was read, by which it appeared that the receipts and balance from last year amounted to \$10,236, the incidental expenses to \$5231, leaving a balance on hand of \$4,705.

Officers having been elected for the ensuing year, the board adjourned.

THE BALTIMORE SHOEMAKERS.

The Difficulty Between the Crispiens and the Manufacturers Ended.

The Baltimore Sun of yesterday says:—The trouble which has existed during the past week between the manufacturers of shoes and the Crispiens has been amicably adjusted, and the women as well as the men either resumed work yesterday or will do so to-day. All the employers yesterday sent written invitations to the Crispiens to resume their places in the shops, recognizing their right to form the protective association to which objection was at first raised. The Knights of St. Crispin, who merely suspended work until the trouble between the women and the employers had been adjusted, will of course resume their labors at once. The Order of Knights of St. Crispin was originally started in the city of Milwaukee about five years since. The first lodge between the Crispiens and Baltimore in September, 1868, and there are now in the city four lodges, with one in the District of Columbia, delegates from the five lodges forming the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

The doctrine rapidly spread through the United States and the Canadian, and now there are about four hundred lodges subordinate to the Grand Lodge of the United States. As a matter of course, no one can become a member unless he be a practical shoemaker. The Grand Lodge recognizes no strikes for wages, all matters of that kind being left to the subordinate or local lodges. There are at present about 800 Knights of St. Crispin in Baltimore, and there are also employed by the various manufacturers some 600 women. The Grand Lodge of the United States of Knights of St. Crispin having authorized the formation of women's lodges of the order, under the name of "Daughters of St. Crispin," was the establishment of this order that aroused the employers in Baltimore, and involved the Crispiens, who could not work when the women, mainly fitters, had vacated the manufacturing.

Happily, however, the difficulty seems to have been settled. At a meeting of the Daughters of St. Crispin, held yesterday, invitations were received from the employers, requesting the ladies to resume work as formerly, the only restriction being that each employer shall regulate his own stitching-room, a matter which the Knights of St. Crispin have never sought to control.

A BIG SCARE.

A Police Court Thought to be Tumbling in its Foundations—Scrambling of the Judges and Lawyers.

The St. Louis Dispatch of a late date has the following:—For some time past a rumor has prevailed that the building occupied as Metropolitan Police headquarters was not perfectly safe, and might at any moment tumble in.

To-day the Police Court was in session, and the room, which is on the highest floor, was partially filled with the usual motley gathering of spectators. There was a considerable number of lawyers and police officers. Suddenly a rumbling sound was heard as of a house caving in. At once many present became impressed with the belief that the police headquarters were about to fall in. A cry was raised, and a rush was made toward the windows, though several were cool enough to see that there was no danger. For a few moments the wildest excitement and consternation prevailed.

The presiding justice, Mr. R. Cullen, Esq., whose quarters were not so well looking south, sprang at once out of the window on to the gravel flat top of the next building. The distance from the window to the roof is about twelve feet. Judge Cullen, who was already lame, sprained his leg, now the ankle, and lay upon the roof unable to rise. When he jumped some six or eight persons had also sprang from other windows to this same roof, and they at once assisted Judge Cullen. A physician was summoned and ladders provided, and after great difficulty and serious pain to the mover, he was brought back to the court-room and sent home.

The cause of the mistake was the tumbling in of a portion of an old building which stands upon the brink of the foundations of the Metropolitan office.

Three of the prisoners in the dock leaped over the railing, but were recaptured before they reached the stairs. A general laugh followed the general scare, and court had to be adjourned.

—Adding insult to injury—Trusting a man and then asking him to pay you!

—The daily production of oil during the month of March was 13,351 barrels, amounting to 419,468 for the month.

—The aesthetic sense of the freedmen is not highly cultivated. They can't appreciate the "old masters."

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Red-handed Rebellion.

Horrible Spectacles in Paris.

Women and Children Burned to Death.

The Fierce Fight at Neuilly.

Government Forces Victorious.

The Cuban Insurgents Defeated.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Ku-klux Bill Passes the House.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Battle of Asnières.

PARIS, April 18.—In the affair at Asnières yesterday the 28th Battalion of the National Guards retreated inside the Porte, crying out, "All is lost." The people charged the National Guards with cowardice, and

A Hot Fight ensued between the civil and military adherents of the Commune.

Levellers presents

A Horrible Spectacle, the Nationals carousing and the wounded lying in the streets groaning.

It is curious that the Government did not follow up the attack, as they must have succeeded.

At Neuilly a body of gendarmes have been entrenched eight days, and in spite of a withering fire still hold out.

The News of the Reverse at Asnières yesterday caused great excitement in Paris. An Englishman in a restaurant near the Invalides was grossly insulted for not bearing arms.

A shell fell yesterday in the Faubourg St. Honore.

The Communists are digging trenches in front of Fort Vanvres, and the Government troops are doing the same on the opposite side. Last night

Shells Were Falling in the Rue des Terres.

A bloody combat has been raging at Neuilly since six in the morning.

The commandant of the 361st Battalion Nationals was killed. The commandant of the artillery was denounced and arrested as a traitor.

The Nationals are now Retreating in large numbers. They set fire to a number of houses in Neuilly, and the inhabitants, hidden in the cellars, being unable to extricate themselves, were

Burned to Death.

Your correspondent, while dodging under a fire of bullets in the Boulevard Inkerman at Neuilly, stopped for an instant in a doorway, where he heard some one sobbing in the cellar underneath. He looked in and saw

A Woman and Two Children, afraid to stir, having been there since yesterday.

The inhabitants of Neuilly

Petitioned for Armistice, to remove the woman and children, but General Cluseret refused the favor.

Numbers of houses in Versailles have been struck by shells and are on fire.

Force of the Versailles.

VERSAILLES, April 18.—40,000 Government troops are in the wood at St. Cloud and 10,000 quartered at Bougival. The Communists are firing on Puteaux and doing great damage. The road to St. Denis is crowded with

People Leaving Paris.

the advantages for doing so being greater than was expected. A shell fell on General Dubrow's house yesterday. He and his staff officer were in bed, but neither were injured. I learn that the reason the Versailles Government are

Bombarding the Champs Elysees is to frighten the foreign ambassadors into taking refuge in Versailles.

The Military Situation.

PARIS, April 19.—Evening.—The cannonade has been mingled with the fire of mitralluses and musketry all day, at Courbevois, Porte Maillot, Puteaux, Asnières, and Levallois. The iron-clad railroad vans are operating actively. Barricades and trenches are in course of construction inside of Paris. The Revue newspaper denies that the Versailles forces are masters of the bridge crossing the Seine from Asnières to Clugny.

The Concentration of Troops for the army of the Assembly continues.

The Arc de Triomphe Destroyed.

LONDON, April 20.—A special despatch to the Telegraph says that the Arc de Triomphe has been destroyed by the fire of the batteries of the Versailles army.

Ordnance Captured by the Government Troops.

Two guns were captured by the Versailles troops in the battle at Asnières on the 17th. Reinforcements of twenty thousand men from the army of the Assembly, under the command of General Ducrot, are expected at Asnières.

MARSEILLES, April 20.—The circular issued by M. Thiers, announcing

The Capture of Asnières, asserts that it is the key to Courbevois. M. Thiers also says the insurgent losses in the fight at Asnières were very heavy.

Turkey.

LONDON, April 20.—The Morning Post's special despatch from Constantinople says the Porte intends to send a large iron-clad fleet to cruise in the Black Sea.

Yachting in England.

LONDON, April 20.—The Hon. James Ashbury,

having been re-elected Commodore of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, announces a number of prizes for general competition, including the ocean cup, for which race he says the Americans are bound to send their champion vessels, and not a fleet.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 20.—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92; for account, 92½. American securities easier. U. S. bonds of 1869, 90½; of 1869, old, 89½; of 1867, 92; ten-forties, 69½.

FRANKFURT, April 19.—Evening.—U. S. bonds closed at 90½@96½ for the issue of 1862.

LYON, April 20.—11:30 A. M.—Cotton holders are pressing sales; uplands, 7½@7½d.; Orleans, 7½@7½d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Wheat, 11s.6½d. 3d. for No. 1 to 2 red Western spring. Corn, 8s. for new.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Eric Conversion of Stock.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The announcement in the Board of Brokers that the Erie Railroad Directors had increased the common stock \$3,000,000 by exchanging that amount for convertible bonds of the company, created yesterday some excitement but little surprise on Wall street. The rule of the Stock Exchange requiring thirty days notice of the issue of additional bonds or stock having been violated in the transaction, the brokers' committee met yesterday afternoon to consider the question of throwing Erie stock out of the list called at the board, but no decision was reached.

An Embzealer Makes Tracks.

W. D. Bogart, charged with embezzling the funds of Paymaster Clark, of the United States steamship Vermont, who was tried by naval court-martial and subsequently transferred to the civil authorities, has disappeared, and a reward has been offered for his arrest.

Division of the Albany Catholic Diocese.

At a meeting of Catholic bishops, held at the residence of Archbishop McCloskey yesterday, the Diocese of Albany was divided into the Dioceses of Albany and Plattsburg. The names of Rev. Dr. McGlynn and Fathers Preston and Quinn, of New York, have been sent to Rome for the Pope to select the Bishop of Plattsburg.

The Seal Fishery.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The arrival of the American steamship Monticello at St. Johns, N. F., with a cargo of 15,000 seals, has excited the colonists to a pitch of war. They hold that the Monticello has been violating the sanctity of their fishing grounds.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Ku-klux Bill Passed.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON, April 20.—The House assembled at half-past 10, and a few minutes before 11 the Secretary of the Senate appeared, informing the House that the Senate had conferred in the conference report on the Ku-klux bill. Judge Poland, Mr. Shellabarger, and others explained and advocated the report, while Messrs. Kerr, Beck, and other leading Democrats opposed it. Mr. Eldridge moved to lay the report on the table, but the Speaker declined to entertain the motion, stating that the only question to be considered was whether the House would concur or non-concur in the report. The House then passed the bill by a vote of 94 to 71.

The House to Adjourn To-day.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The House has agreed to the resolution for final adjournment at 2 o'clock.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 20.—10:30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours.—The barometer has continued high with fair weather on the California coast. The lowest pressure, which was on Wednesday morning in Iowa, has moved northeastward, and is probably now in Upper Canada. Brisk and high easterly and southerly winds have been experienced on Lakes Erie and Michigan, southwest and northwest winds in the Ohio and Missouri valleys, and the northeast gale has continued on Lake Superior, but has probably now sensibly diminished. Heavy rains have been reported in Southern Missouri and Eastern Tennessee, and lighter rains on the Middle and east Atlantic coasts and the lakes. The barometer is now stationary on the south Atlantic coast.

Probable.—It is probable that clearing-up weather will prevail on the Gulf and south Atlantic coast; light rains followed by clearing-up weather in the middle and Eastern States. Fresh south and west winds are probable for the country from the Mississippi river to the Eastern States.

FROM THE STATE.

The Apportionment Conference.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. HARRISBURG, April 20.—It was understood that the conference committee on the apportionment would meet this morning, but gain has the meeting been postponed, although it is now asserted that this afternoon a final meeting will be held.

There is some dissatisfaction manifested in regard to the formation of some of the districts, and it is probable that a satisfactory agreement cannot be made at this meeting, the committee will decide that there is no use in further delay, and will so report to both houses.

Later—A Probable Agreement.

The Senate adjourned at 12 o'clock on motion of Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee on the conference, it being understood that the committee would meet and would be likely to agree on a bill.

FROM CUBA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Defeat of the Insurgents.

HAVANA, April 19.—Telegrams from Santiago, dated the 8th, report that in an encounter between the column of Quintin and the insurgents, twelve of the latter were killed, among them their chief, Trujillo. Captain Luis's command met the insurgents near Bayamo, and killed ten. The forces under Colonel Carrazel, operating in Maniquitas, had a series of engagements with the rebels, killing six and taking four prisoners. Engagements of less importance are also reported. The Spanish losses are not given.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 20.—Fackler's ale brewery, dwelling-house, and out-buildings, were totally destroyed by fire at midnight. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$15,000.

Boston, April 20.—A fire occurred on the lumber wharf in South Boston this morning, which destroyed Whitaker & Co.'s kindling wood factory, the lumber yard of Jones & Fitch, saw-mill and lumber yard of Rogers Brothers, and five small dwellings. The losses are estimated at \$75,000; insurance unascertained.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Ku-klux Bill a Law.

Congress to Adjourn To-day.

Afternoon New York Advices.

The President's Western Trip

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The President Signs the Ku-klux and Deceitful Bills.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—President Grant, accompanied by Secretary Robeson and General Porter, came to the President's room, at the Capitol, at noon to-day, and the Ku-klux bill was presented to him at 1 o'clock and he signed it. The bill is now, therefore, a law.

The Deficiency Bill was also signed by him.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Winding up of Legislation.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The President reached the Capitol about 1 o'clock and immediately signed the Ku-klux bill, so that it is now a law. All measures passed have been signed and the Senate is finishing up the executive business all but a few army and navy nominations, and a few unimportant treaties will be confirmed.

The President

leaves this evening for the West in a special car, accompanied by a few Senators.

FROM NEW YORK.

Professional Burglars Captured.

BUFFALO, April 20.—The detectives of the Erie Railway captured two professional burglars, named John Nelson and George Whitmore, alias John McDermott, on the 8 o'clock train this morning. A complete set of burglar's tools, including drills, etc., were found in their possession. It is believed that they are members of the gang that committed several burglaries last week between Buffalo and New York.

Bids for Gold.

NEW YORK, April 20.—There were 36 bids for gold to-day, amounting to \$8,955,000, at 11:02@11:03½. The awards will be two millions at 11:03½.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 20.—Mr. Duncan moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday in reference to transferring prisoners from the State Prison to the Western Penitentiary, and to strike from the bill, on the grounds that the Western Penitentiary is too far distant from Philadelphia.

Mr. Connell and Mr. Graham expressed the hope that no change would be made in the bill.

Mr. O'Connell said he had been opposed to Porter county being in the bill, but he became assured that it was absolutely necessary either to change the prisoners or to change the county, and he had voted for the bill.

Mr. O'Connell presented a bill for the purpose of providing for the holding of special courts in counties where the regular courts are adjourned.

Senate bill seeking to married women the proceeds of their own earnings.

Senate bill seeking to the penal law of March 3, 1869, Senate bill providing additional return days for the courts of the State.

Senate bill incorporating the Allegheny County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Senate bill to incorporate the College of the Deaf and Dumb.

Senate bill to incorporate the Centennial Association of Philadelphia.

Senate bill incorporating the Protection Assurance Company of Philadelphia, and Senate bill extending the limits of the income of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, each containing a provision for the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Randall, one incorporating the Anthracite Mutual Insurance Company, and Mr. Anderson, one repealing the act declaring Good Friday a public holiday.

Mr. Allen, one explanatory of the act of March 21, 1869, referring to lost deeds.

Mr. Smith introduced a bill, which was indefinitely postponed on motion of Mr. Joseph, by a vote of 15 to 13.

Mr. Lauen objected to the bill repealing the act preventing certain obstructions in public highways of parts of Philadelphia, approved March 24, 1870.

Adjusted.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Stocks very